





The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT. BIRKEN BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first square, 10 cents	For the second square, 8 cents
For the third square, 6 cents	For the fourth square, 4 cents
For the fifth square, 3 cents	For the sixth square, 2 cents
For the seventh square, 1 cent	For the eighth square, 1 cent
For the ninth square, 1 cent	For the tenth square, 1 cent
For the eleventh square, 1 cent	For the twelfth square, 1 cent
For the thirteenth square, 1 cent	For the fourteenth square, 1 cent
For the fifteenth square, 1 cent	For the sixteenth square, 1 cent
For the seventeenth square, 1 cent	For the eighteenth square, 1 cent
For the nineteenth square, 1 cent	For the twentieth square, 1 cent

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year, each  
For the first square, 10 cents  
For the second square, 8 cents  
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For the fourth square, 4 cents  
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For the sixteenth square, 1 cent  
For the seventeenth square, 1 cent  
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For the nineteenth square, 1 cent  
For the twentieth square, 1 cent

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
J. J. BARKOW,  
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner  
Academy and Wall Streets, oct18dawn

NOAH NEWELL,  
Wholesale and retail dealer in all Stationery, Lap-  
pin's block, east side of 1st, Janesville, Wis. oct18dawn

S. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at the Hotel  
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.  
oct18dawn

M. S. JOHNSON,  
Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the  
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. sept18dawn

KNOX LTON & JACKSON,  
Attorneys at Law, Office in the block, Janesville, Wis.  
oct18dawn

J. E. W. WANS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis. oct18dawn

WILLARD MERRILL,  
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-  
sioner, Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.  
oct18dawn

ELDERIDGE & FRANKS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers  
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. oct18dawn

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,  
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence,  
Academy st., a few rods north of the Baptist Church.  
oct18dawn

SANFORD A. HUDSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire  
block, Janesville, Wisconsin. oct18dawn

H. A. PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-  
ican Express Office. oct18dawn

Attorneys at LAW & REIGART,  
Attorneys at Law, Office in Lappin's block, Main  
street, Janesville, Wis. oct18dawn

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in the  
block, Janesville, Wis. oct18dawn

J. M. MAY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's  
block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-  
waukee streets. oct18dawn

W. O. O. P.,  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on  
Main street, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.  
oct18dawn

NEW YORK CASH STORE,  
Smith & Butterick, Wholesale and Retail dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,  
Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, Ready-made Clothing and  
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash  
prices. oct18dawn

BOOTS & SHOES.  
A LARGE INVOICE OF  
FRESH GOODS  
Just Received.

I wish to inform my customers and the public  
generally that I have just returned from the east  
with a large and well-selected stock of  
boots and shoes,  
which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-  
ship, cannot be beat.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:  
Men's Split, Buff, Oil, Patent, Slaughter and  
French Kick.  
at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$2.00.  
Men's Pat. Buff, Lacing, Glove, Oil and Goat  
Oxford Ties.  
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.  
Men's Gt. Pat. Glove, Oil and Goat  
Sewed and Pegged Congress,  
at \$1.25 to \$3.00.  
Men's Kid, Lacing, Congress, Silk Gore Heel, 90c  
to \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 3.00.  
SIDE LACE HEEL,  
LADIES' KID GORE HEEL,  
from \$1.00 to \$2.50.  
Gt. Kid, Glove, Oil and Goat  
BOOTES,  
from 75 cents to \$1.75.  
Ladies' Kid, Lacing, Carpet and Toilet  
SLIPPERS,  
at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,  
a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.  
I have recently received the latest styles, two doors  
south of McKee's store, and have spared no pains in  
making them first class. All those who like the beautiful  
exercise are requested to call and try them. Oysters  
and Refreshments served at all times. oct18dawn

Custom Made Work,  
and am prepared, as usual,  
to manufacture TO ORDER  
with despatch and reasonable rates.  
I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the  
patronage of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity, who have  
recently favored the Union and Ball Alley, two doors  
south of McKee's store, and have spared no pains in  
making them first class. All those who like the beautiful  
exercise are requested to call and try them. Oysters  
and Refreshments served at all times. oct18dawn

MAKING PICTURES  
of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity, in all styles,  
as good as the best can be made, and at a cheaper rate  
than elsewhere. Please call and examine specimens and list of prices  
and make your selection before purchasing pictures.  
Janesville, May 24th, 1861. oct18dawn

POCKET MAPS  
of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the Northwest,  
for sale by  
SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

WRAPPING PAPER.  
A LARGE assortment of superior wrapping for  
Groceries, Dry Goods and Confectionery, for sale  
by  
SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

DRY WOOD  
DELIVERED in any part of the city.  
Janesville, Nov. 7th, 1862. oct18dawn

AMUSEMENT.  
The proprietors would respectfully announce to the  
citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have  
recently received the latest styles, two doors  
south of McKee's store, and have spared no pains in  
making them first class. All those who like the beautiful  
exercise are requested to call and try them. Oysters  
and Refreshments served at all times. oct18dawn

A VERY superior article, at Colwell's Drug Store  
corner of the Golden Square.  
oct18dawn

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,  
West Milwaukee Street,  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

G. R. CURTIS  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY:  
Keeps on hand a full stock of all articles belonging to  
the General Drug Trade, and of the  
Best Quality,  
and always sells at the  
Lowest Prices.  
Physicians are requested to examine quality and  
price.

Painting Materials,  
all assortment,  
Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil,  
best quality and low price.  
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE,  
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

BRUSHES AND COMBS  
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS.  
Hair Oils and Pomades,  
PORTER, MONAGHAN, POCKET KNIVES, NICK  
KNIVES, &c.,  
all for sale  
CHEAP FOR CASH.  
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

The Rochester  
BOOT & SHOE STORE!  
Corner of Law & Hyatt st., near Block, Janesville, Wis.  
oct18dawn

Another Large Invoice of  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!  
JUST received at the Janesville Library, Empor-  
ium, corner store. Some beautiful styles.  
delivered  
O. J. DEARBORN.

Call at the Store of  
RICE, CAUL & RICE  
and see the best assortment of  
HOOP SKIRTS  
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.  
We have just received, direct from the manufacturers,  
a large invoice of Skirts and now offer the following  
styles at Ladies at the lowest prices:  
BROAD DIAPHRAGM CLASPED,  
DO WIDE TAPE,  
DO DIAPHRAGM TIED,  
DO SUTHERLAND'S GORE TRAIL KID  
TABBED, DO  
DO BROAD TAPE, DO  
DO NARROW TAPE, DO  
We have also the BEST and LARGEST assortment of  
YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND  
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS  
to be found in the city. oct18dawn

8th United States Infantry,  
FIFTY able bodied men between  
the ages of 18 and 35 years,  
not less than 5 feet 3 inches high  
and of good character. The term  
of service five years. The regular  
soldier will be entitled to the same  
pay and bounties as those allowed  
to a volunteer soldier. Issued  
from the Adj. Gen's office, Wash-  
ington, D. C., volunteers can attend  
to the regular course of recruit-  
ment and be sent to the front. By  
good conduct and attention  
to duty a soldier will rise to the  
position of a non-commissioned officer,  
and if he is a non-commissioned officer  
he will be promoted to the rank of  
sergeant or private. For further information  
apply at No. 14, Main street, Janesville,  
Wis. oct18dawn

THE JESSUP GRAIN DRILL!  
Improved and Made by  
R. J. RICHARDSON.  
THIS satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in  
1862 has induced me to  
Make Double the Number for 1863.  
The principle of the Drill is all that was at first  
claimed for it. The experience of 1862 enables me to  
make them just  
Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,  
which is very different to till.  
More than three hundred of these drills were used in  
this vicinity last spring, and it is universally conceded  
that the Richardson Drill is the  
PERFECTLY ACCURATE  
In the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is  
easily adjusted to any quantity desired. It is also con-  
ceded that the Richardson Drill is the  
Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team  
of any Drill yet introduced.  
The Drill of 1863 are readily changeable from double  
to single rank. The points are longer, sharper and  
easier than those of 1862, which run much better  
adapted to the hard and crusty soil of early fall plowing.  
Notwithstanding the  
Large Advance on Material  
we have concluded to offer our drills at the  
SAME PRICE  
as in 1862, which was as follows: 9 tooth, \$70; 10 tooth,  
\$75; 11 tooth, \$80; 12 tooth, \$85; 13 tooth, \$90.  
To those who wish to purchase drills, it is need-  
less to say anything. Of those who do not know them,  
we would ask examination and refer to any one who  
has used them. Our drills are now  
READY FOR EXHIBITION.  
They are made at the well-known  
Rock River Iron Works  
of Harris, Guild, Angel & Tyler. The character of  
their work is well known. I would like everybody to  
examine them. After this notice, I would like to say  
to those wishing to purchase drills, I would like to say  
I guarantee them  
Working to the Entire Satisfaction  
of the purchaser, or No Sale.  
The Corn Planter Attachment  
to the Richardson Drill will plant corn  
in Hills Accurately  
and any distance apart, from two to five feet, and two  
or three rows at once.  
Mr. W. H. Reed, of La Prairie, used one of the Rich-  
ardson Twelve Tooth Drills to  
Plant Over 50 Acres of Corn  
and 100 acres of wheat. He planted three rows of corn  
at once, and in hills of six. One wish-  
ing to know about the planter please inquire of Mr.  
Reed.  
For more particulars, and to see the drill, call at the  
Janesville Library, Emporium, corner store.  
oct18dawn

50,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted!  
at the  
New Woolen Factory  
F. A. WHEELER & SONS.  
THIS splendid establishment, situated on Main St.  
a few rods north of the Rochester Hotel, is now in  
successful operation. The  
Machinery is New  
and of the best quality. We are therefore prepared to  
manufacture a large quantity of goods of the best  
quality for sale.  
Two and a half pounds of Wool,  
or 1 1/2 lbs. of wool and three shillings for manufac-  
turing. Also, all kinds of  
FLANNELS AT THE SAME RATES,  
according to the amount of wool required to make them.  
Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing  
Done on Short Notice.  
Those having Fine Wool to be carded into rolls  
should have them  
Cleaned at the Factory,  
as our conveniences are better calculated to do it well.  
Our price for cleaning is one cent per pound. It is  
very essential to have wool in good condition, other-  
wise it will be ruined. We are therefore prepared to  
card and clean wool of the best quality. We would like  
all who wish to see good machinery and want good cloth-  
ing to give us a call. Also, would say to merchants who  
wish to buy wool and get it manufactured and by so  
doing get a good article that they can recommend to  
their customers.  
A good supply of  
Cloth Constantly on Hand,  
which will be sold cheap for cash or on exchange  
for wool on shorn.  
The living at a distance can send their wool by  
railroad or express, with directions and it will be  
promptly attended to. Those coming from a distance,  
with wool to be manufactured, will be kept over night.  
We are prepared to make  
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,  
CHECKED FLANNELS, &c.  
Also,  
INDIGO DYED CASSIMERES,  
Stocking Yarn and Rolls.  
And finally, most kinds of cloth and yarn that may  
be wanted.  
We have also made arrangements with a first rate  
FANCY DYER,  
who will attend to the dyeing of all kinds of silk and  
cotton goods.  
WANTED!  
In exchange for cloth, wool, wool grease, and most  
kinds of produce. F. A. WHEELER & SONS,  
Janesville, May 25th, 1862. oct18dawn

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.  
FAIRBANKS  
STANDARD  
SCALES!  
OF ALL KINDS.  
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER  
PRESSSES, &c.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
172 Lake street, Chicago.  
For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.  
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.  
oct18dawn

METAL WAREHOUSE.  
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
TIN PLATE, &c.,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Metals,  
TINNER'S STOCK.  
AGENTS FOR  
"HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES."  
199 and 201 RANDOLPH street, CHICAGO  
oct18dawn

FOR SALE.  
A CRISP mill, water power and about fifteen acres  
of land, situated in the town of  
Foster, (Village of Coonville) Rock county, Wisconsin.  
The attention of practical millers is called to this prop-  
erty. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to  
J. J. R. Paine, Janesville, or to Thos. W. Longbrun,  
Coonville. oct18dawn

NEW SONGS!  
BATTLE OF FREEDOM; LIBERTY SONG; DO  
Day of Liberty's Commem. by Geo. F. Wood, and  
Wilson's MUSIC STORE.  
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PRESSSES, &c.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
172 Lake street, Chicago.  
For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.  
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.  
oct18dawn

METAL WAREHOUSE.  
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
TIN PLATE, &c.,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Metals,  
TINNER'S STOCK.  
AGENTS FOR  
"HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES."  
199 and 201 RANDOLPH street, CHICAGO  
oct18dawn

FOR SALE.  
A CRISP mill, water power and about fifteen acres  
of land, situated in the town of  
Foster, (Village of Coonville) Rock county, Wisconsin.  
The attention of practical millers is called to this prop-  
erty. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to  
J. J. R. Paine, Janesville, or to Thos. W. Longbrun,  
Coonville. oct18dawn

NEW SONGS!  
BATTLE OF FREEDOM; LIBERTY SONG; DO  
Day of Liberty's Commem. by Geo. F. Wood, and  
Wilson's MUSIC STORE.  
oct18dawn

THE JESSUP GRAIN DRILL!  
Improved and Made by  
R. J. RICHARDSON.  
THIS satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in  
1862 has induced me to  
Make Double the Number for 1863.  
The principle of the Drill is all that was at first  
claimed for it. The experience of 1862 enables me to  
make them just  
Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,  
which is very different to till.  
More than three hundred of these drills were used in  
this vicinity last spring, and it is universally conceded  
that the Richardson Drill is the  
PERFECTLY ACCURATE  
In the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is  
easily adjusted to any quantity desired. It is also con-  
ceded that the Richardson Drill is the  
Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team  
of any Drill yet introduced.  
The Drill of 1863 are readily changeable from double  
to single rank. The points are longer, sharper and  
easier than those of 1862, which run much better  
adapted to the hard and crusty soil of early fall plowing.  
Notwithstanding the  
Large Advance on Material  
we have concluded to offer our drills at the  
SAME PRICE  
as in 1862, which was as follows: 9 tooth, \$70; 10 tooth,  
\$75; 11 tooth, \$80; 12 tooth, \$85; 13 tooth, \$90.  
To those who wish to purchase drills, it is need-  
less to say anything. Of those who do not know them,  
we would ask examination and refer to any one who  
has used them. Our drills are now  
READY FOR EXHIBITION.  
They are made at the well-known  
Rock River Iron Works  
of Harris, Guild, Angel & Tyler. The character of  
their work is well known. I would like everybody to  
examine them. After this notice, I would like to say  
to those wishing to purchase drills, I would like to say  
I guarantee them  
Working to the Entire Satisfaction  
of the purchaser, or No Sale.  
The Corn Planter Attachment  
to the Richardson Drill will plant corn  
in Hills Accurately  
and any distance apart, from two to five feet, and two  
or three rows at once.  
Mr. W. H. Reed, of La Prairie, used one of the Rich-  
ardson Twelve Tooth Drills to  
Plant Over 50 Acres of Corn  
and 100 acres of wheat. He planted three rows of corn  
at once, and in hills of six. One wish-  
ing to know about the planter please inquire of Mr.  
Reed.  
For more particulars, and to see the drill, call at the  
Janesville Library, Emporium, corner store.  
oct18dawn

50,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted!  
at the  
New Woolen Factory  
F. A. WHEELER & SONS.  
THIS splendid establishment, situated on Main St.  
a few rods north of the Rochester Hotel, is now in  
successful operation. The  
Machinery is New  
and of the best quality. We are therefore prepared to  
manufacture a large quantity of goods of the best  
quality for sale.  
Two and a half pounds of Wool,  
or 1 1/2 lbs. of wool and three shillings for manufac-  
turing. Also, all kinds of  
FLANNELS AT THE SAME RATES,  
according to the amount of wool required to make them.  
Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing  
Done on Short Notice.  
Those having Fine Wool to be carded into rolls  
should have them  
Cleaned at the Factory,  
as our conveniences are better calculated to do it well.  
Our price for cleaning is one cent per pound. It is  
very essential to have wool in good condition, other-  
wise it will be ruined. We are therefore prepared to  
card and clean wool of the best quality. We would like  
all who wish to see good machinery and want good cloth-  
ing to give us a call. Also, would say to merchants who  
wish to buy wool and get it manufactured and by so  
doing get a good article that they can recommend to  
their customers.  
A good supply of  
Cloth Constantly on Hand,  
which will be sold cheap for cash or on exchange  
for wool on shorn.  
The living at a distance can send their wool by  
railroad or express, with directions and it will be  
promptly attended to. Those coming from a distance,  
with wool to be manufactured, will be kept over night.  
We are prepared to make  
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,  
CHECKED FLANNELS, &c.  
Also,  
INDIGO DYED CASSIMERES,  
Stocking Yarn and Rolls.  
And finally, most kinds of cloth and yarn that may  
be wanted.  
We have also made arrangements with a first rate  
FANCY DYER,  
who will attend to the dyeing of all kinds of silk and  
cotton goods.  
WANTED!  
In exchange for cloth, wool, wool grease, and most  
kinds of produce. F. A. WHEELER & SONS,  
Janesville, May 25th, 1862. oct18dawn

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.  
FAIRBANKS  
STANDARD  
SCALES!  
OF ALL KINDS.  
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER  
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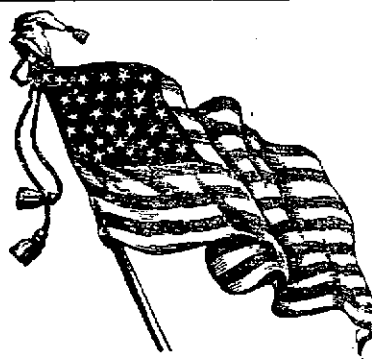


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Feb'y 23, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Currency Bill.

The congressional proceedings say the Senate's "bank bill" has passed the house without amendment; another dispatch says "the currency bill passed the house precisely as it came from the senate;" and yet another dispatch says a committee of conference has been appointed from both houses upon the currency question. The latter indicates that the finance measure is still undecided. We must wait for further information before we can know how the matter stands.

## An Unlawful Organization.

Dr. Carter, of Indianapolis, who acknowledges himself secretary of the K. G. C.'s of that city, was on Thursday presented to the court by the grand jury for refusing to answer questions relative to the signs, objects, &c., of the order, and informed the court that he could not answer the questions without subjecting himself to a criminal prosecution for violation of the laws of the United States, whereupon he was discharged.

This is pretty good evidence of the treasonable character of the secret clubs of the copperheads.

## The Fifth Regiment.

A correspondent of the Madison Journal gives some interesting information as to the condition of the 5th Wisconsin regiment. He says the regiment was paid four months wages during the month of January. On the 8th inst. its camp was two miles from Bell's Landing on the Potomac. Abundance of good wood and water was convenient, and the boys had made themselves very comfortable in wood huts. A part of Gen. Pratt's light brigade, they expect, whatever is done with the army of the Potomac, to remain and guard the country up and down the Potomac, and protect Washington. "At no time during the war," says our correspondent, "have we been better situated." Bakeries were being built, and the men were receiving fresh bread as a part of their rations—a great luxury to the soldier who has lived on "hard tack" for months. The following was the morning report of the regiment for Feb. 8th, showing its present strength:

Enlisted men present for duty.....	577
" absent on detail.....	119
" sick in camp.....	20
Commissioned officers present.....	23
" absent.....	9

Aggregate.....785  
Few regiments that have been in the service eighteen months and passed through the Peninsular campaign can make as good a show as this.

Hon. Thomas H. Seymour has been nominated for governor by the democracy of Connecticut. He comes nearer being a rebel than any other man in New England, and if he is not badly beaten we shall have to despair of Connecticut.

CONFIRMED.—Mr. Sanborn having denied the correctness of the report of his speech in the assembly, wherein he was represented as saying that slavery was a part of Deity itself, Mr. Rublee, the reporter, addressed a note to several members of that body asking their recollection of the character of Mr. Sanborn's remarks. Twenty-seven members thereupon signed a card confirming the correctness of Mr. Rublee's report. Among these twenty-seven are Messrs. Fowle, Trout, Corey and Spaulding of this county. Mr. Sanborn is emphatically contradicted, and Mr. Rublee conclusively sustained. Sanborn is no new or obscure man in his party. He was one of the commissioners who let the Proudfit contract for the building of the lunatic asylum. His rightful place is in some openly avowed rebel legislature.

Good!—The custom house authorities of Canada having refused to receive American money, except at a ruinous discount, the Northern Lake Transportation Company have concluded not to go through Welland canal during the coming season, but will run their boats to Port Colborne and Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and between Port Dufferin and Oswego and Ogdensburg, on Lake Ontario.

We wish every pound of freight and every passenger which goes through Canada from "the states" could be diverted to American roads until our "Canuck" neighbors get over their secession sympathies.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following are the total amounts of internal revenue tax, exclusive of receipts from corporation salaries and stamps, received by the commissioner of internal revenue from the collectors of the several states to Jan. 31, 1863:

Maine.....	\$12,000	Virginia.....	\$4,715
New Hampshire.....	70,000	Rhode Island.....	207,000
Connecticut.....	61,000	Massachusetts.....	42,000
Massachusetts.....	150,000	Ohio.....	817,500
Rhode Island.....	207,000	Indiana.....	167,500
Connecticut.....	61,000	Illinois.....	267,750
New York.....	2,225,250	Michigan.....	142,000
New Jersey.....	525,000	Wisconsin.....	120,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,538,750	Low.....	20,000
Delaware.....	22,000	Minnesota.....	6,011
Maryland.....	212,140	California.....	280,115
State of Columbia.....	46,000		
Total.....	\$9,047,608		

A vein of plumbago, or black lead, eight inches in thickness, and valuable specimens of copper, have been discovered at West Bath, Maine. A company is being formed to test the value of the discovery.

## Feeling of the Soldiers.

[The following is an extract of a letter written by a member of the 13th regiment to a friend in this county. We believe it correctly expresses the sentiment of the army, where it has not been debauched by the treason of northern opponents of the war.]—EDITORS GAZETTE.

You asked my opinion of the war. I, of course, in common with the whole army, am for a vigorous prosecution of this war, the proclamation, and everything else that will hurt a traitor or rebel.

The masses of the people are having a great influence upon the conduct of this war, as much so as upon any ever fought; and upon what the people think now, and upon what they will be led to think, depends in a great measure the issue of the conflict.

Unfortunately for the north, it has two parties; while I know that most of the union sentiment at the south is but a bungler. The south is united, while a positive and negative element prevails at the north.—The one is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, for hurting the rebels whenever they can be hurt, and in the end subduing them at any cost. As a counter current, continually setting back against the true patriot element, and doing our cause incalculable injury, is a filthy Tory stream of the corrupt and corruptive of the democratic party. And this is a higher evil than many imagine. A war man, who wishes every possible means used to crush the rebellion, expresses his dissatisfaction at a want of energy in this department, or the inability or treason of a commandant in that department; and thus our warmest friends have perhaps just cause for complaint, and this complaint gives a class of Tories a nucleus upon which to build public dissension. Our enemies are not at all dissatisfied with the way the war is carried on. It gives them too good a chance to disguise their sympathy with rebellion, cloaking their hypocrisy with peace-harping, basing it upon a pretended sympathy for our men in the field. They don't care a fig for us, and as long as they can keep their own sons from enlisting, cheat Uncle Sam out of their taxes, and suffer no inconvenience from the war, they are content to sit in the corners and growl, wishing the Union in tatters, and willing to trust their hearts in the fangs of the confederacy.

What will result from this howl of home traitors is yet to be known. It is treason, and may die in its traitor's spawn; or a loose conduct of this war, influenced by the cursed machinations of traitors, may nourish its own sickly growth into a fearful enemy. Emancipation is the thing. It carries dismay into the enemy's ranks, and they stand aghast, while the vital part of king cotton is wrested from them. Better than this, the President is emancipating himself from the domination of the democrats.

In the beginning of the war, half of our leading men were democrats; half of them joined the confederates, and to the remainder was given the job of putting their brethren down. Slowly, but surely, they are working down, and better men are taking their places. This gives rise to a howl of dissension from northern traitors. Let this dissension voice be smothered. Let a prison and halter policy be inaugurated. Let Andrew Jackson's "Hang them, by G-d, sir," be enforced to the letter, and the republicanism—monarch—breeding—revolutionary spirit of America would be no more.

Thank God, emancipation is in force—a military necessity—a philanthropic necessity—a Godly deed—and it is done. A year ago this would not have answered. A philanthropic necessity would never have emancipated the blacks. A moral state would never emancipate them, and the only thing that could do it—a military necessity—is forced upon the country.

With this mighty stroke, the people just begin to realize the tremendous game we are playing. It needed something of the kind to wake the people up, and they are not one-half awake yet. It will take a dozen Vicksburgs and Fredericksburgs to do away from them to an appreciation of what we have to do.

The south are fully awake; a genuine revolutionary spirit, such as we would be proud to couple with '76, pervades the entire confederacy. Every man knows just how much he has to do; knows that he must give freely of his blood and treasure, or a halter may grace his traitor neck. The cool, calculating Yankee must make money or not go to war; but I tell you if he whips Jeff Davis he must throw his money and cool calculations to the winds, and with barefaced boldness and earnest heart do his heroic task with a heroic will.

We must not turn a step aside from a bloody prosecution of this war. It is going on, and let it go on. The question is, Will it go on? or will men, fearful of further cost of blood and treasure, sell our honor purchased by millions of treasure and seas of blood? Will they sell it for a pennyworth of humanity? Will they barter it for a measure of disgrace—the disgrace of submitting to southern spleen? NEVER! sooner the God of the universe bring a dozen New Years, as bright and auspicious as the last, and end them in darkness and blood, are this be so.

As a nation we cannot bear the disgrace of defeat; and if we are defeated, it is not by secessionists, but by Tories and traitors at home, in your midst.

The army is in good spirits, willing to fight, and confident of success, notwithstanding many assertions of old fogies to the contrary.

A man situated so that he cannot well enlist, could confer no greater benefit on his country than to choke the torism out of those adders of government.

I would like to talk to some of your Tories. Don't believe they know the ground they stand on. If they don't they will find it out when the soldiers get home.

U. S. HOLLISTER.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot

## Saturday Night's Report.

Young's Point, La., Feb. 19.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last night the gallant Col. Ellet's men, Queen of the West, rendered famous by her late exploits, again started down stream, and this time will ascend Red river, destroying all vessels she can find there. Much interest is attached to the expedition, and if successful, it will be of great importance, cutting off one of the chief sources of rebel supplies.

One of the Tribune's correspondents accompanied the expedition, and the fullest and earliest particulars will be furnished your readers as to matters connected therewith.

The canal is being vigorously pushed forward, and it is thought the ditch will prove a success.

No new movements have taken place in the army. The river is subsiding, and there is no longer any apprehensions in regard to the army being able to remain at its present camping grounds. The weather continues pleasant, and the mud is rapidly drying up.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 19.

A Richmond dispatch has the following items:

The Florida has sent the Anna Bonelli, with troops for New Orleans, to the bottom. The whole of the Yankee army is leaving Aquia Creek, the greater portion bound to Washington, and the remainder to Old Point. The object of this move is to recruit and reorganize.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Democrats have declared that they mean to filibuster till the 4th of March to prevent the passage of the conscription bill. Republicans will do their best to get it up as speedily as possible, and if it becomes a question of physical courage, they will bear it not less manfully than they did before.

The passage of Mr. Sherman's bank bill, embodying Chase's views, by a decisive majority of fourteen, is regarded as an administration success.

Another report that Gen. Banks has met with a repulse at Port Hudson was in circulation. It is vague in statement, and is supposed to have come through rebel channels, but cannot be traced.

There is not a word of truth in the double loaded paragraph in yesterday's Herald, probably sent west by the Associated Press, purporting to be a dispatch from Washington, in which the assertion is made that Seward is to form a new cabinet, and McClellan to become general-in-chief. The correspondents of the Herald sent no such dispatch. It was manufactured in New York.

The general order in McKinstry's case shows that he was found guilty on the charge preferred, viz: neglect and violation of duty to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and upon twenty-six of the specifications, in whole or in part. The order, after setting forth the specifications and findings at length, proceeds and sentences him to dismissal from the service.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.

The lecture announced for this evening at the American Institute by Mr. Vallandigham, did not come off—unmistakable evidence that the loyal sentiments of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence, having induced the abandonment of the lecture.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 18.

Winchell, the humorist, died at the Lohr House, in this city, this morning, after a short illness.

Hallifax, Feb. 21.

The London Times gives a report that two months ago the offer was made by certain parties in Paris to negotiate a loan for the confederate government of five millions sterling on the basis of cotton at five pence per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain time, of exchanging his cotton for confederate bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest. This has been partially accepted.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The Washington special to the Commercial says: "There is no truth in the report of a misunderstanding between the secretary of state and Mr. Mercier. Their relations are of the most friendly character."

New York, Feb. 21.

Among the passengers by the Champion for California is Gen. Shields.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 23.

The snow storm has ended. About five inches has fallen on a level.

Morning papers contain nothing new in special.

The Herald has the following special from Washington: It is understood that as soon as the conscription bill shall have passed the house, there will be a call made for 600,000 or 800,000 men. It is expected that the states whose quota of service is about to expire will offer themselves as substitutes for unwilling conscripts.

The Times says, we have private advices confirming to some extent the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks' command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the 133d New York volunteers have resigned.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.

A serious controversy has arisen in Honey Lake Valley over a boundary question, California and Nevada both claiming jurisdiction. A California sheriff attempted to serve a civil process against the 15th, when residents of the valley armed themselves and fired on a party of citizens, wounding six. The sheriff sent to California for reinforcements. The other party is expecting help from Nevada. All were very defiant at last accounts, fortifying in log houses.

Fort Madison, Feb. 22.

The extensive distillery and flouring mill belonging to T. S. Lawrence & Co., of this place was burned to the ground this morning at about three o'clock. Loss about \$20,000. The fire caught in the main building by some accident.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.

Stocks better, closing stronger. Gold, 64.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

The appraisers of the slave property of the late Chas. Carroll, of Md., one of the largest slave owners in this state, have made returns assessing the value of 130 slaves at five dollars. This is the highest price they could name after consulting with numerous slave owners and dealers, and is considered a striking illustration of the depreciation of slave property in this state, and will have a powerful effect in this state.

relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, and offered a substitute authorizing the Postmaster General to take measures to provide for the payment in coin of the balances against the United States.

Buffalo, Feb. 23.

A fire broke out this morning in the looking glass factory of Geo. D. Fuller, on Main street, destroying four buildings and damaging two others. The total loss is estimated at \$125,000—mostly insured.

## Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade, from the committee on territories, reported back the bill to allow the people of Nevada to take preparatory steps for being admitted into the Union, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution, inquiring into the expediency of admitting New Mexico as a state.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the military committee, reported back the joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Wilkeson, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take preparatory steps to be admitted into the Union as a state.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, reported a similar bill in relation to Colorado.

Mr. Collamer called up the annual post route bill. Several amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

The bill to provide a temporary government for Arizona was taken up and passed—25 to 12.

Evening Session.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial from the New England Society, asking compensation for losses sustained in Kansas.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the courts of the District of Columbia.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. McDougall, Saulsbury, Powell, and Wilkeson.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment, providing for a revision and codification of the laws of the district. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Persenson, a committee consisting of Messrs. McKim, and the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

At 10:15 the senate adjourned.

Houses.—The national currency bill was taken up.

Mr. Baker spoke against the bill.

Mr. Noell did not feel at liberty to vote against the bill, but appealed to the gentlemen to refer it to the judiciary committee to inquire how far it deprived the states of their right to regulate their own financial concerns under valid laws.

Mr. Allen advocated an amendment he proposed to offer, reducing the tax on circulating notes to one percent per annum, in order to induce the banks to endorse the system and place themselves in co-operation with the government to supply a uniform currency and to prevent undue expansion.

Mr. Hooker moved the previous question.

The house—75 against 73—agreed to order the main question to be put.

The house refused to table the bill—57 against 89.

The third reading of the bank bill was ordered.

The Clerk read the bill, occupying an hour.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to. The bill then passed by a vote of 78 against 64.

Evening Session.—The House took up the Senate's post-office reform bill.

Among the amendments was one striking out the clause requiring publishers to prepay postage on magazines, and adding a clause charging an additional rate for mail letters, and providing for charge of twenty-five cents for letters in special delivery, so marked and delivered, day or night. Mailable matter is divided into three classes: First, letters; secondly, printed matter; thirdly, miscellaneous matter.

Mr. Coffey stated that he was in favor, and always had been, of abolishing the franking privilege; but the Senate was hostile to it, and had so voted. As the abolition could not therefore be carried, he was in favor of curtailing it.

Mr. Allen introduced an amendment, which was adopted, restricting the franking privilege by officers of the departments and by post-masters to official business, and requiring all letters sent to franking officers to be pre-paid.

Mr. Blake offered an amendment, which was adopted, to establish the money order system: Over one dollar and not exceeding ten dollars; over ten and not exceeding twenty dollars; ten cents; for every additional sum of ten dollars or less, five cents.

No quorum being in attendance, the House adjourned to 9:45.

A NEW ASPECT OF THE WAR.—"Ring-bolt," the New York correspondence of the Boston Courier, writes to that journal:

A wealthy ship-broker, who but a year ago was not worth a dollar, went into Seward's store lately and asked to look at some shawls. Two kinds were shown him. The price of one was seven hundred, and the other was five hundred dollars. "Well, I'll take a five hundred dollar one," said he. "Yes sir," said the clerk, "that's a very pretty shawl; Mr. Seward is mentioning another, 'bought one of them for his wife the other day.' "The devil he did," replied the purchaser, "then I'll take a seven hundred dollar one!" And so the world rollover, and people have their turns of going under and of coming up.

Crossing the Fulton Ferry one day, a splendid equipage came on board the boat—prancing steeds, liveried coachman and footman, and an elegant coupe. Within was a lady dressed with uncommon richness. She was not very fair, and some of her features were faulty, but she was a well-to-do woman. She was talking to a man who was sitting next her. "You are a very pretty girl," said he. "I am not very pretty," she replied. "You are a very pretty girl," he said. "I am not very pretty," she replied. "You are a very pretty girl," he said. "I am not very pretty," she replied.

The boy, at the same time, threw himself half way out of the window and came upon the apple which he forthwith consumed. The gentleman lady fell back with an air of resignation, exclaiming, "well you damned critter, now you've got it, mind you only chew it, and spit out the skin!"

The coachman and footman looked terrified, and winked slyly at the bystanders. That's high life in New York.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Bugh has little hope of a speedy recovery from the long and painful prostration caused by the wound he received at the battle of Williamsburg. For most of the winter he has seemed to be gradually gaining, but of late the wound has been more painful, and it is feared a resort to another surgical operation may be necessary.—Berlin Courier.

SKATING.—There is a "feller" at Stuyvesant Landing, New York, who makes a twenty-five foot stride, and can go his mile inside of three minutes on skates. He is anxious to make a match for a thousand dollars—but where's the tee?

## Sorghum Convention for Wisconsin and the adjoining States.

STATE AGRICULTURAL HOUSES, Madison, Feb. 23, 1863.

Believing that the general, and especially the agricultural interests of Wisconsin, would be promoted by the holding of a convention, reference to an increase of information, among the farmers of this state, as to the best varieties, methods of cultivation, and the machinery for the manufacture of sorghum; and having, moreover, been petitioned therefore by numerous persons whose active interest in matters of this sort entitles them to high consideration, the undersigned, in full and cordial concurrence with their views, would hereby announce that a convention for the purposes above named will be held at Madison on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th days of March, 1863. All persons interested in any branch of the general subject proposed for discussion in said convention, whether citizens of this or any other state, are cordially invited to attend, and to bring with them samples of the seed and of the implements and machinery necessary to the manufacture of syrup and sugar, together with the representative products of such manufacture.

J. W. HOYT, Sec'y Wis. St. Ag. Society.

## Legislative Summary.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

ASSEMBLY.—Several more of the democratic resolutions against compensated emancipation were presented. They are all referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Caswell and Rountree. Several political resolutions heretofore introduced were postponed till next Thursday. The "bad spell" experienced by one of the members some days ago probably induced Mr. Sharpstein to introduce a resolution ordering a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary to be used in the hall of the house, with great unanimity. Several bills were introduced, mostly of a local nature. Mr. Pope offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Power, which proposes to memorialize the President for the unconditional release of the Ozaukee rioters, and strongly condemning the insurrectionary violence and disloyal conduct of those men.

Most of the members having already gone home, and a large proportion of those remaining having brought their carpenter-bags with them in order to take the 11 o'clock train, the house adjourned after an hour's session.—Journal

## Disloyalty Waxing Bold.

The Albany Journal says it becomes a question whether the government will not give it to its own dignity and self-respect to arrest the Honorable Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. That he is as black a traitor as ever swung there can be little doubt. That he is a "dangerous character" and ought to be closely watched is becoming more and more manifest every day. Not content with preaching disloyalty in the halls of congress, he endeavors to excite tumults among the people, and array the country against the government! In a speech at New York, last night, he gave utterance to the most atrocious sentiments.

"Shall the democratic party be induced for one moment to strike hands with those who desire to change the purpose of the administration, and bring it back again to a war for the Union, when the whole people united cannot accomplish anything before the 4th of March, 1863? Will the war continue during that long? 'No never, never!' from all parts of the room. Will you send your sons to the battle field? 'No never, never!' from all parts of the room. Will you send your sons to the battle field? 'No never, never!' from all parts of the room. Will you send your sons to the battle field? 'No never, never!' from all parts of the room.

"Nor is this all. Emboldened by the applause that greeted his incendiary appeals, he proceeded to say that, in case the war against 'our southern brethren' was not speedily terminated, and the rebels 'ought to be crushed' to invade the North. 'Let us should seem to me to misquote him, we give his very words:

"It has been proclaimed that it never was their purpose to invade the northern states. It is very true, that if this war is kept up, battles fought, no relenting spirit, no prospect of peace, no sound of concord to reach their ears, they ought to be induced to make that invasion."

And the man who utters this is a member of the federal congress. In any other country than our own—even in constitutional England—the author of such words would be not only socially branded, but arrested as a traitor. But here, such an exercise of righteous justice would be denounced as an "arbitrary arrest," and the victim, liberated from temporary limbo, would be hailed as a martyr, and sent to the legislature or the United States senate.

Good Advice.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked at the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are in trouble with her, retreat. If she abuses you, be silent. If she tear your cloak off, give her your coat. If she boxes your ears, low. If she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door—but fly!

Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of congress do so, but you are not a member of congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a different stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even although it be only, "Fine evening, sir."

Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of back-ache, without any relief. Ask him how he has been—tell him you know his friend so and so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometime frozen on their debut before a new circle.

Well Done.—The bogus news of the breaking of the blockade at Charleston, by the rebel rams, was published in the New York Herald just in time to be carried to Europe by the steamer Arabia. It was feared that the circulation of the news in Europe, without any relief. Ask him how he has been—tell him you know his friend so and so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometime frozen on their debut before a new circle.

On Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1863, the steamer Arabia, bound for Europe, was captured by the rebel rams, and the news was carried to Europe by the steamer Arabia. It was feared that the circulation of the news in Europe, without any relief. Ask him how he has been—tell him you know his friend so and so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometime frozen on their debut before a new circle.

On Thursday night, at 11 o'clock, a dispatch was received in Boston, from Washington, of a favorable character, which was instantly transmitted to Halifax, and there put on board a steamer, with instructions to transmit it from Queenstown, in Ireland, to England, whence it would be sent to every capital in Europe, so that the news of the breaking of the blockade would reach the shores of England. Thus for once truth outran lies.

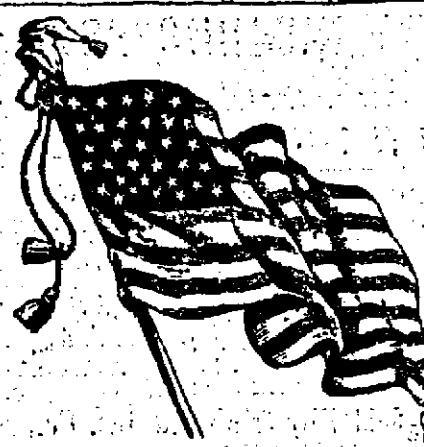
A HUNDRED TONS OF GOLD.—During the past year there were received at San Francisco \$10,000,000 in gold. This amount of the precious metal would make the freight of a train of fourteen cars on a railroad.

## NEGRO REGIMENTS IN THIS STATE.—In 1814 the legislature of this state passed an act to authorize the raising of two regiments of men of color. The bill was reported by a committee of the senate, of which Martin Van Buren was chairman. It had all but three votes in the senate, in which Nathan Sanford, Morgan Lewis, and Gratiot voted against it. The bill was passed by the house, and the senate passed the bill on the 10th of March, 1814. The bill was passed by the house, and the senate passed the bill on the 10th of March, 1814. The bill was passed by the house, and the senate passed the bill on the 10th of March, 1814.

THE BRITISH AT CHARLESTON.—Officers at Port Royal complain bitterly of the fact that British men-of-war are permitted to go to pleasure in and out of Charleston harbor. The officers of one of these vessels, they say, have been notorious for acting as go-betweens for the rebels in Charleston and their agents in Nassau; and it is strongly suspected that the object of the present visit of both vessels is to carry off the million and a half of gold now known to be lying there for payment of arms and munitions of war in Europe.

"Political" preaching in the pulpit is abominable, we care not who practices it.—Freepress Bulletin.





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Currency Bill.

The congressional proceedings say the Senate's "bank bill" has passed the house without amendment; another dispatch says "the currency bill passed the house precisely as it came from the senate;" and yet another dispatch says a committee of conference has been appointed from both houses upon the currency question. The latter indicates that the finance measure is still undecided. We must wait for further information before we can know how the matter stands.

An Unlawful Organization.

Dr. Carter, of Indianapolis, who acknowledges himself secretary of the K. G. C. of that city, was on Thursday presented to the court by the grand jury for refusing to answer questions relative to the signs, objects, &c., of the order, and informed the court that he could not answer the questions without subjecting himself to a criminal prosecution for violation of the laws of the United States, whereupon he was discharged.

This is pretty good evidence of the treasonable character of the secret clubs of the copperheads.

The Fifth Regiment.

A correspondent of the Madison Journal gives some interesting information as to the condition of the 5th Wisconsin regiment. He says the regiment was paid four months wages during the month of January. On the 8th inst. its camp was two miles from Bell's Landing on the Potomac. Abundance of good wood and water was convenient, and the boys had made themselves very comfortable in huts. A part of Gen. Pratt's light brigade, they expect, whatever is done with the army of the Potomac, to remain and guard the country up and down the Potomac, and protect Washington. "At no time during the war," says our correspondent, "have we been better situated." Bakeries were being built, and the men were receiving soft bread as a part of their rations—a great luxury to the soldier who has lived on "hard tack" for months. The following was the morning report of the regiment for Feb. 8th, showing its present strength:

Aggregated men present for duty 1127  
Absent on duty 112  
Sick in camp 112  
Commissariat officers present 23  
Absent 9

Few regiments that have been in the service eighteen months and passed through the Peninsular campaign can make as good a show as this.

Hon. Thomas H. Seymour has been nominated for governor by the democracy of Connecticut. He comes nearer being a rebel than any other man in New England, and if he is not badly beaten we shall have to despair of Connecticut.

CONFIRMED.—Mr. Sanborn having denied the correctness of the report of his speech in the assembly, where he was represented as saying that slavery was a part of deity itself, Mr. Rublee, the reporter, addressed a note to several members of that body asking their recollection of the character of Mr. S.'s remarks. Twenty-seven members thereupon signed a card confirming the correctness of Mr. Rublee's report. Among these twenty-seven are Messrs. Fowle, Trent, Corey and Spaulding of this county. Mr. Sanborn is emphatically contradicted, and Mr. Rublee conclusively sustained. Sanborn is no new or obscure man in his party. He was one of the commissioners who let the Proudfit contract for the building of the lunatic asylum. His rightful place is in some openly avowed rebel legislature.

GOOD.—The custom house authorities of Canada having refused to receive American money, except at a ruinous discount, the Northern Lake Transportation Company have concluded not to go through Wadland canal during the coming season, but will run their boats to Port Colborne and Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and between Port Dalhousie and Oswego and Ogdensburg, on Lake Ontario.

We wish every pound of freight and every passenger which goes through Canada from "the states" could be diverted to American roads until our "Canuck" neighbors get over their secession sympathies.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following are the total amounts of internal revenue tax, exclusive of receipts from corporation salaries and stamps, received by the commissioner of internal revenue from the collectors of the several states to Jan. 31, 1863:

Maine	\$182,063	Virginia	\$4,715
New Hampshire	70,000	Kentucky	207,010
Vermont	47,623	Missouri	427,000
Massachusetts	1,180,327	Ohio	317,380
Rhode Island	105,000	Indiana	162,095
Connecticut	429,609	Illinois	267,742
New York	2,250,250	Michigan	112,103
Pennsylvania	1,333,753	Wisconsin	120,075
Delaware	22,000	Iowa	50,000
Maryland	312,143	California	280,115
District of Columbia	40,000		\$2,067,838

A vein of plumbago, or black lead, eight inches in thickness, and valuable specimens of copper, have been discovered at West Bath, Maine. A company is being formed to test the value of the discovery.

Feeling of the Soldiers.

[The following is an extract of a letter written by a member of the 13th regiment to a friend in this county. We believe it correctly expresses the sentiment of the army, where it has not been debauched by the treason of northern opponents of the war.]—EDITHS GAZETTE.

You asked my opinion of the war. I, of course, in common with the whole army, am for a vigorous prosecution of this war, the proclamation, and everything else that will hurt a traitor or rebel.

The masses of the people are having a great influence upon the conduct of this war, as much so as upon any ever fought; and upon what the people think now, and upon what they will be led to think, depends in a great measure, the issue of the conflict.

Unfortunately for the north, it has two parties; while I know that most of the union sentiment at the south is but a humbug. The south is united, while a positive and negative element prevails at the north.—The one is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, for hurting the rebels whenever they can be hurt, and in the end subduing them at any cost. As a counter current, continually setting back against the true patriot element, and doing our cause incalculable injury, is a filthy Tory stream of the corrupt and corruptive of the democratic party. And this is a higher evil than many imagine. A war man, who wishes every possible means used to crush the rebellion, expresses his dissatisfaction at a want of energy in this department, or the imbecility or treason of a commandant in that department; and thus our warmest friends have perhaps just cause for complaint, and this complaint gives a class of Tories a nucleus upon which to build public dissension. Our enemies are not at all dissatisfied with the way the war is carried on. It gives them too good a chance to disguise their sympathy with rebellion, cloaking their hypocrisy with peace-harping, basing it upon a pretended sympathy for our men in the field. They don't care a fig for us; and as long as they can keep their own souls from enlisting, cheat Uncle Sam out of their taxes, and suffer no inconvenience from the war, they are content to sit in the corners and growl, wishing the Union in tophet, and willing to trust their hearts in the fangs of the confederacy.

What will result from this howl of home traitors is yet to be known. It is treason, and may die in its traitor spawn; or a loose conduct of this war, influenced by the cursed machinations of traitors, may nourish its now sickly growth into a fearful enemy.

Emancipation is the thing. It carries dismay into the enemy's ranks, and they stand aghast, while the vital part of king cotton is wrested from them. Better than this, the President is emancipating himself from the domination of the democrats. In the beginning of the war, half of our leading men were democrats; half of them joined the confederates, and to the remainder was given the job of putting their brethren down. Slowly, but surely, they are working out, and better men are taking their places.

This gives rise to a howl of dissension from northern traitors. Let this dissentional voice be smothered. Let a prison and halter policy be inaugurated. Let Andrew Jackson's "Hang them, by G—d, sir," be enforced to the letter, and the republic-killing monarch-breeding revolutionary spirit of America would be no more.

Thank God, emancipation is in force—a military necessity—a philanthropic necessity—a Godly deed—and it is done. A year ago this would not have answered. A philanthropic necessity would never have emancipated the blacks. A moral state would never emancipate them, and the only thing that could do it—a military necessity—is forced upon the country.

With this mighty stroke, the people just begin to realize the tremendous game we are playing. It needed something of the kind to wake the people up, and they are not one-half awake yet. It will take a dozen Vicksburgs and Fredericksburgs to fully arouse them to an appreciation of what we have to do.

The south are fully awake; a genuine revolutionary spirit, such as we would be proud to couple with '76, pervades the entire confederacy. Every man knows just how much he has to do; knows that he must give freely of his blood and treasure, or a halter may grace his traitor neck. The cool, calculating Yankee must make money or not go to war; but I tell you if he whips Jeff Davis he must throw his money and cool calculations to the winds, and with bared bosom and earnest heart do his herculean task with a herculean will.

We must not turn a step aside from a bloody prosecution of this war. It is going on, and let it go on. The question is, will it go on, or will men, fearful of further cost of blood and treasure, sell our honor purchased by millions of treasure and seas of blood? Will they sell it for a pennyworth of humanity? Will they barter it for a measure of disgrace—the disgrace of submitting to southern spleen? NEVER! sooner the God of the universe bring a dozen New Years, as bright and auspicious as the last, and end them in darkness and blood, ere this be so.

As a nation we cannot bear the disgrace of defeat; and if we are defeated, it is not by secessionists, but by Tories and traitors at home, in your midst.

The army is in good spirits, willing to fight, and confident of success, notwithstanding many assertions of old fogies to the contrary.

I would like to talk to some of your Tories. I don't believe they know the ground they stand on. If they don't they will find it out when the soldiers get home.

U. S. HOLLISTER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

Young's Point, La., Feb. 10.  
Via Cairo, Feb. 20.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last night the gallant Col. Ellet's raw, Queen of the West, rendered famous by her late exploits, again started down stream, and this time will ascend Red river, destroying all vessels she can find there. Much interest is attached to the expedition, and if successful, it will be of great importance, cutting off one of the chief sources of rebel supplies.

One of the Tribune's correspondents accompanied her, so that the fullest and earliest particulars will be furnished your readers as to matters connected therewith.

The canal is being vigorously pushed forward, and it is thought the ditch will prove a success.

No new movements have taken place in the army. The river is subsiding, and there is no longer any apprehensions in regard to the army being able to remain at its present camping grounds. The weather continues pleasant, and the mud is rapidly drying up.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 19.

A Richmond dispatch has the following items:  
The Florida has sent the Anna Bonnell, with troops from New Orleans to the bottom. The whole of the Yankee army is leaving Aquia Creek, the greater portion bound to Washington, and the remainder to Old Point. The object of this move is to recruit and reorganize.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Democrats have declared that they mean to filibuster till the 4th of March to prevent the passage of the conscription bill. Republicans will do their best to get it up as speedily as possible, and if it becomes a question of physical courage, they will bear it not less manfully than they did before.

The passage of Mr. Sherman's bank bill, embodying Chase's views, by a decisive majority of fourteen, is regarded as an administration success.

Another report that Gen. Banks has met with a repulse at Fort Hudson is in circulation. It is vague in statement, and is supposed to have come through rebel channels, but cannot be traced.

There is not a word of truth in the double headed paragraph in yesterday's Herald, probably since sent west by the associated press, purporting to be a dispatch from Washington, in which the assertion is made that Seward is to form a new cabinet, and McClellan to become general-in-chief. The correspondents of the Herald sent no such dispatch. It was manufactured in New York.

The general order in McKinstry's case shows that he was found guilty on the charge preferred, viz: Neglect and violation of duty to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and upon twenty-six of the specifications in whole or in part. The order, after setting forth the specifications and findings at length, proceeds and sentences him to dismissal from the service.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.  
The lecture announced for this evening at the American Institute by Mr. Vallandigham, did not come off—unmistakable evidence that the loyal sentiments of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence, having induced the abandonment of the lecture.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 18.  
Winchell, the humorist, died at the Lohr House, in this city, this morning, after a short illness.

Halifax, Feb. 21.  
The London Times gives a report that two months ago the offer was made by certain parties in Paris to negotiate a loan for the confederate government of five millions sterling on the basis of cotton at five pence per pound, the holder having the option for a certain time, of exchanging the loan for confederate bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest. This has been partially accepted.

Washington, Feb. 21.  
The Washington special to the Commercial says: "There is no truth in the report of a misunderstanding between the secretary of state and M. Mercier. Their relations are of the most friendly character."

New York, Feb. 21.  
Among the passengers by the Champion for California is Gen. Shields.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 22.  
The snow storm has ended. About five inches has fallen on a level.

Morning papers contain nothing new in special.

The Herald has the following special from Washington: It is understood that as soon as the conscription bill shall have passed the house, there will be a call made for 600,000 or 800,000 men. It is expected that the soldiers whose term of service is about to expire will offer themselves as substitutes for unwilling conscripts.

The Times says, we have private advices confirming to some extent the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks' command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the 13th New York volunteers have resigned.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.  
A serious controversy has arisen in Honey Lake Valley over a boundary question, California and Nevada both claiming jurisdiction. A California sheriff attempted to execute a civil process on the 16th, when a party of the valley armed themselves and fired on a party of citizens, wounding six. The sheriff sent to California for reinforcements. The other party is expecting help from Nevada. All were very defiant at last accounts, fortifying in log houses.

Fort Madison, Feb. 22.  
The extensive distillery and flouring mill belonging to T. S. Lawrence & Co., of this place was burned to the ground this morning at about three o'clock. Loss about \$20,000. The fire caught in the main building by some accident.

New York, Feb. 23.  
Stocks better, closing stronger. Gold, 64.

relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, and offered a substitute authorizing the Postmaster General to take measures to provide for the payment in coin of the balances against the United States.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.  
A fire broke out this morning in the looking glass factory of Geo. D. Fuller, on Main street, destroying four buildings and damaging two others by water. Total loss estimated at \$125,000—mostly insured.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.  
SENATE.—Mr. Wade, from the committee on territories, reported back the bill to allow the people of Nevada to take proprietary steps for being admitted into the Union, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution inquiring into the expediency of admitting New Mexico as a state.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the military committee, reported back the joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take preparatory steps to be admitted into the Union as a state.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, reported a similar bill in relation to Colorado.

Mr. Collamer called up the annual post route bill. Several amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

The bill to provide a temporary government for Arizona was taken up and passed—25 to 12.

Evening Session.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial from the New England aid society, asking compensation for losses sustained in Kansas.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the courts of the District of Columbia.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. McDougall, Sanbury, Powell, and Wilson.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment, providing for a revision and collation of the laws of the district. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, a committee of conference was appointed on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

At 10:15 the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The national currency bill was taken up.

Mr. Baker spoke against the bill.

Mr. Noell did not feel at liberty to vote against the bill, but appealed to the gentlemen to refer it to the judiciary committee to inquire how far it deprived the states of their right to regulate their own financial concerns under valid laws.

Mr. Allen introduced an amendment he proposed to offer, reducing the tax on circulating notes to one per cent. per annum in order to induce the banks to endorse the system and place themselves in co-operation with the government to supply a uniform currency and to prevent undue expansion.

Mr. Hooker moved the previous question.

The house—75 against 73—agreed to order the main question to be put.

The house refused to table the bill—57 against 89.

The clerk read the bill, occupying an hour.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to. The bill then passed by a vote of 78 against 64.

Evening Session.—The House took up the Senate's post-office reform bill.

Among the amendments was one striking out the clause requiring publishers to prepay postage on magazines, and adding a clause charging an additional rate for mailed letters, and providing a charge of twenty-five cents for letters for special delivery, so marked and delivered, day or night. Mailable matter is divided into three classes: First, letters; secondly, printed matter; thirdly, miscellaneous matter.

Mr. Colfax stated that he was in favor, and always had been, of abolishing the franking privilege; but the Senate was hostile to it, and had to be voted. As the abolition could not therefore be carried, he was in favor of curtailing it.

Mr. Allen introduced an amendment, which was adopted, restricting the franking privilege by officers of the departments and by post-masters to official business, and requiring all letters sent to franking officers to be pre-paid.

Mr. Blake offered an amendment, which was adopted, to establish the money order system: Over one dollar and not exceeding five cents; over ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, ten cents; for every additional sum of ten dollars or less, five cents. No quorum being in attendance, the House adjourned to 9:45.

A NEW ASPECT OF THE WAR.—"Ring-bolt," the New York correspondence of the Boston Courier, writes to that journal: A wealthy ship-broker, who but a year ago was not worth a dollar, went into Seward's store lately and asked to look at some shawls. Two kinds were shown him. The price of one was seven hundred, and the other was five hundred dollars. "Well, I'll take a five hundred dollar one," said he. "Yes, sir," said the clerk, "that's a very pretty shawl; Mr. —" mentioning another ship-broker, "bought one of them for his wife the other day." "The devil he did," replied the purchaser, "then I'll take a seven hundred dollar one!" And so the world rolls over, and people have their turns of going under and of coming up.

Crossing the Fulton ferry one day, a splendid equine came on board the horse-prancing steamer, liveried coachman and footman, and an elegant coupe. Within was a lady dressed with uncomfortable richness. She was fat, not very fair, and somewhat more than forty. With her was an unlicked cub of eight or ten years old, whose fine clothes seemed to be as uncomfortable to him as were the gloves tight to bursting upon his mother's hands. Through the open window of the carriage he espied an apple woman with her basket of fruit. "Mom," cried the youthful aristocrat, "I want 'napple!'" "Hush up! you ain't going to have none," replied the tender mamma. "But won't I though, by gorry!" said the boy, at the same time throwing himself half way out of the window and seizing upon the apple, which he forthwith commenced eating. The gentle lady fell back, exclaiming, "The gentle lady fall back, exclaiming, 'well you darned critter, now you've got it, mind you only chaw it, and spit out the skin!'" The coachman and footman looked horrified, and winked slyly at the bystanders. That's high life in New York.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Bugh has little hope of a speedy recovery from the long and painful prostration caused by the wound he received at the battle of Williamsburg. For most of the winter he has seemed to be gradually gaining, but of late the wound has been more painful, and it is feared a resort to another surgical operation may be necessary.—Berlin Courier.

SEATING.—There is a "feller" at Stuyvesant Landing, New York, who makes a twenty-five foot stride, and can go his mile inside of three minutes on skates. He is anxious to make a match for a thousand dollars—but where's the ice?

Sorghum Convention for Wisconsin and the adjoining States.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
Madison, Feb. 23, 1863.

Believing that the general, and especially the agricultural interests of Wisconsin, would be promoted by the holding of a convention with special reference to an increase of information among the farmers of this state, as to the best varieties, methods of cultivation, and the machinery for the manufacture of sorghum, and having, moreover, been petitioned therefor by numerous persons whose active interest in matters of this sort entitles them to high consideration, the undersigned, in full and cordial concurrence with their views, would hereby announce that a convention for the purposes above named will be held at Madison on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th days of March, 1863. All persons interested in any branch of the general subject proposed for discussion in said convention, whether citizens of this or any other state, are cordially invited to attend, and to bring with them samples of the seed and of the implements and machinery necessary to the manufacture of sorghum and sugar, together with the representative products of such manufacture.

J. W. HOYT,  
Secy. Wis. St. Agr. Society.

Legislative Summary.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

Assembly.—Several more of the democratic resolutions against conscription, emancipation, &c., were presented. They were all referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Cassell and Rountree. Several political resolutions heretofore introduced were postponed till next Thursday.

The "bad spell" experienced by one of the members some days ago probably induced Mr. Sharpstein to introduce a resolution ordering a copy of Webster's unabridged for the use of the house, which was adopted with great unanimity. Several bills were introduced, mostly of a local nature.

Mr. Pope offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Power, which proposes to memorialize the President for the unconditional release of the Ozark prisoners, and strongly condemning the insurrectionary violence and disloyal conduct of those men.

Most of the members having already gone home, and a large proportion of those remaining having brought their carpet-bags with them in order to take the 11 o'clock train, the house adjourned after an hour's session.—Journal.

Disloyally Waxing Bold.

The Albany Journal says it becomes a question whether the government does not owe it to its own dignity and self-respect to arrest the Honorable Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. That he is as black a traitor as ever swung there can be little doubt. That he is a "dangerous character" and ought to be closely watched is becoming more and more manifest every day. Not content with preaching disloyalty in the halls of congress, he endeavors to excite tumults among the people, and array the country against the government! In a speech at Newark, the other night, he gave utterance to some outrageous sentiments.

Should the democratic party be induced for one moment to strike hands with those who desire to change the purpose of the administration, and bring it back again to a war for the Union, when the whole people united cannot accomplish anything before the 4th of March, 1863? Will the war continue during that long? "I never, never!" from all parts of the room. "Will you send your sons again to the battle field?" (Overwhelming enthusiasm, and unanimous cries, "No, no! Never, never!" "God forbid!" "Not if I know myself!" "Shall they be conscripted to carry on this war for two years more, and for the negro?" [Tremendous applause.] "Vell, cheere, cheere, cries of "No never!" "Let them try it!" "See them d—d first!" "We defy them!"

It has been proclaimed that it never was their purpose to invade the northern states. It is very true, that if this war is kept up, battles fought, no relenting spirit, no prospect of peace, no sound of concord to reach their ears, they ought to be induced and made to invasion. This is a member of the federal congress. In any other country than our own—even in constitutional England—the author of such words would be not only socially branded, but arrested as a traitor. But here, such an exercise of righteous justice would be denounced as an "arbitrary arrest," and the victim, liberated from temporary limbo, would be heralded as a martyr, and sent to the legislature or the United States senate.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked at the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen who have engaged by doing so, suffering. Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are in trouble with her, retreat. If she abuses you, be silent. If she tear your cloak off, give her your coat. If she boxes your ears, bow. If she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door—but fly.

Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of congress do so, but you are not a member of congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even although it be only "Pine evening, sir." Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the indignities and agonies of blank fulness, without any relief. Ask him how he has been—tell him you know his friend so-and-so—anything that will do to break the ice stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a new circle.

WELL DONE.—The logus news of the breaking of the blockade at Charleston, by the rebel rams, was published in the New York Herald just in time to be carried to Europe by the steamer Arabia. It was feared that the circulation of that news in Europe for a week before it could be contradicted, would have a very injurious effect upon our affairs there. This was a dispatch was received in Boston from Washington, of a favorable character, which was instantly transmitted to Halifax, and there put on board a steamer, with instructions to transmit it from Queenstown, in Ireland, to England, whence it would be sent to every capital in Europe some two days before the Herald could reach the shores of England. Thus for once truth outran fiction.

A HUNDRED POUNDS OF GOLD.—During the past year there were received at San Francisco \$400,000 in gold. This amount of the precious metal would make the freight of a train of fourteen cars, on a railroad.

NEEDS REFORMERS IN THIS STATE.—In 1814 the legislature of this state passed an act to authorize the raising of two regiments of men of color. The bill was reported by a committee of the senate, of which Martin Van Buren was chairman. It had but three votes in the senate, in which Nathan Sandford, Morgan Lewis, Erasmus Root and Henry Yates, jr., were members. In the house, Ellen Williams, W. A. Duer, A. Hackley, Ogden Edwards and W. C. Bouck were members. The bill passed the council of revision, which consisted of the governor, chancellor and judge of the supreme court. Judge Kent was a member of the council, and he had one objection to the bill. He thought the negroes should elect their own officers, which by the law were to be white men and appointed by the governor. The act provided that slaves could be enlisted, and for their manumission when discharged. The history of every state affords abundant instances of the enlistment of negro soldiers in our armies.—New York Com.

THE BRITISH AT CHARLESTON.—Officers at Port Royal complain bitterly of the fact that British men-of-war are permitted to go to the mouth of the river, and have one objection to the bill. He thought the negroes should elect their own officers, which by the law were to be white men and appointed by the governor. The act provided that slaves could be enlisted, and for their manumission when discharged. The history of every state affords abundant instances of the enlistment of negro soldiers in our armies.—New York Com.

"Political" preaching in the pulpit is abominable, we care not who practices it. It is a "preaching" against the government of your country in a time of national peril, through the columns of a public newspaper, and "we care not who practices it."—Chicago Journal.

"LAWLESSNESS AT THE SOUTH."—The Lynchburg Virginian says lawlessness has acquired a foothold in that place never before known in the history of the town. Citizens are nightly waylaid, beaten and robbed. Cat thievery, and thieves and vagabonds, the same old Richmond, only more so. The people of the south, in the terrible experience of the war, must lose all their respect for law, good morals, or the duties of citizenship. It would be a strange inversion of the usual course of things, if the examples of lawless violence set by the leaders of the rebellion did not result in the establishment of universal anarchy.

WISCONSIN OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.—(Official.)—In the official order published at Washington, from the adjutant-general's office, giving notice that a large number of officers have been reported at the army headquarters for certain offenses specified, and that they stand dismissed from service unless within ten days they appear before the commission in that city, of which Gen. Pickett is president, and make satisfactory defense—in this list there is the name of Capt. J. N. Dean, 5th Wisconsin, "for being in the city of Washington, without proper passes, and failing to report to the headquarters of the provost marshal, under arrest, as ordered;" also, that of Lieut. Roberts, 3d Wisconsin, "for failing to report at Convalescent Camp, 'Virginia,' near Alexandria, as ordered by Gen. Marshall;" also that of Capt. R. H. Emerson, 5th Wisconsin, "for remaining in the city after having been discharged from medical treatment, and failing to report to the headquarters of the provost marshal, as ordered."

A STIMULANT TO TORYISM.—A monthly periodical, called "The Old Guard," has been issued in New York city, whose editor is C. Chauncey Burr, a most prominent secession sympathizer. The names of the principal articles are: "A Traitor Congress and a Traitor President," "The United States Treasury Robbed by 'Buy Negroes,'" and "How the Middle and Western States are Ruined and Ruined by New England." This week's special publication is issued in New York city.

DIED.—In the town of Center, on the 22d inst, DANIEL CHASE, aged 81 years.

The funeral will be attended at the residence of the deceased, and a sermon preached at the Middle Meeting House, to-morrow forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

1000 exchange improved farming lands in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, with some cash, for improved city property. P. WHITTAKER, Feb. 23d, 1863.

A Case of Instruments Lost.

A DOCKET case of Surgical Instruments, marked R. F. 10, and containing the contents of the first ward school house and Milwaukee Street, which the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the undersigned. TREAT A. DODGE, Feb. 23d, 1863.

Real Estate Investment!

WHEREVER placed in our hands, for sale a choice lot of real estate, with a view to the











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